





# Health is Wealth

RADWAY'S  
Sarsaparillian-Resol-

vent

Health of Body is Wealth of Soul

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

"To cure a chronic or long-standing

truly a victory in the healing art, that

power which clearly discerns defect and

remedies the same by a simple and

weakness by an insidious disease, that

Radway has furnished us with our

wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsapar-

illian Resolvent, a

curative power which

healing humanly, who draw out all

pain and disease, through long

days, nights, over him their gratitude."

—*Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent*

WE extract from Dr. Radway's "The Disease and its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the

Membrane of the Body, Scrofulous and

Fibrous Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors,

Swelling, Sores, Headaches,

Affections, Cancers, Glandular Swellings,

Ulcers, Tumors, Tumors, Tumors, Tumors,

Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism,

Caustic Ulcers, Tumors, and Varieties of the above conditions

sometimes are given specific names.

There are no known reme-

dications for the curative power which

possesses the curative power which

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

removes the tumors to their

roots. THE WASTES OF THE BODY ARE

ALREADY SUPPLIED TO

FROM WHICH NO MATTER

THE FIRST CORRECTIVE POWER OF RADWAY'S

IN THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN

BY MERCY. OXYGEN, OXYGEN,

has accumulated and become deposits

both joints, etc., causing caries of

the skin, skin, skin, skin, skin, skin,

swellings, varicose veins, etc., the

same are now deposited and

the virus is away, the virus is away,

the virus is away, the virus

## The Tribune.

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GEORGE F. GILDED, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—119 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Collier Combination. "The Banker's Daughter."

Maverry's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Chicago Church Choir Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

AHLAN LODGE, No. 20, A. F. &amp; A. M.—Meeting this evening (Tuesday) Evening in their hall, No. 22 Mercer-st., for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. G. M. O'LEARY, Secretary.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1880.

THE Republican State officers-elect in Wisconsin were yesterday sworn in and inaugurated.

FRESH disturbances are reported in Ireland. In Galway County the peasants and police came into collision, and in Mayo County an agent who undertook the eviction of a tenant was set upon and severely beaten.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to win all the elements of opposition to the Republicans with a view to controlling the organization of the California Lower House. On the first ballot the Republicans elected their candidate for Speaker.

The Indiana Republican State Convention is called to meet in Indianapolis on the 16th of June next for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, Presidential Electors, etc. The basis of apportionment has been enlarged, and the Convention will number 1,084 delegates.

A FRESH chapter of horrors is presented this morning in the dispatches from various parts of the country. In New York City there were four persons burned to death and six others fatally injured in a burning building; in Jersey City an explosion of celluloid killed six persons and wounded many others; and at Baltimore a boiler explosion resulted in the serious wounding of a large number of people.

UNFAVORABLE reports are cabled regarding the health of two very important persons in European affairs. The Empress of Russia is dying at Cannes, a French winter resort on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, her friends having abandoned all hopes of her recovery; while it is reported of Prince Bismarck that his condition is far more alarming than would appear from the bulletins of the physicians, and that there are well-defined rumors that the great Chancellor is rapidly nearing his end.

Two criminal cases of some interest were yesterday disposed of in the United States District Court in this city. John S. Gregg, who, as Superintendent of the Money-Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office, was found guilty several months ago of appropriating the funds of the office to his own use, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of \$1,250; and William Spaulding, who pleaded guilty to having used money realized from the sale of Government property, was sentenced to stand committed until he should pay a fine \$1,000.

AS HAD been anticipated for several days past, the United States Supreme Court yesterday announced that no cases involving grave constitutional questions will be advanced out of their regular order on the docket—the special significance of this determination being that the legal-tender case, which the goldites are in a hurry to have decided will have to await its regular term, which will postpone a hearing for two years, unless both sides consent to forego oral argument, which they are not likely to do. It may, therefore, be set down as settled that there will be no adjudication of the legal status of the greenback during this year at least.

THERE is little of interest to note in connection with the Maine complication. Both sides were ominously quiet—the Republicans, it may be, in the perfection of the plan rendered necessary by the alteration in the aspect of affairs brought about by the Supreme Court decision; while the baffled conspirators had hardly had time yesterday to get back the breath that was knocked out of them by the judicial blow that sent them to grass. Several Republicans counted out in the disfranchisement of the large cities will make a demand upon the Governor and Council for certificates in accordance with the ruling of the Court, and will undoubtedly present themselves to-morrow for admission to their seats when the Legislature assembles. Garcelon still keeps a guard at the State-House, although the only possible use he can have for his military force is to use their bayonets to bar out of the legislative halls the very men whom the people have elected and who have been by the highest tribunal of the State de-

clared to be lawfully entitled to occupy the seats to which they were elected. If Garcelon is wise he will send the militia home and not attempt by force of arms to prosecute further the enormous fraud for which he has been so strongly denounced by the Supreme Court.

It is hardly to be supposed that Senator Bayard had a very joyful time during the holiday recess, as he is understood to have been engaged during the whole time in preparing for early delivery a speech on the currency question that he fatters himself will make him the next President of the United States. But then there are several conspicuous Democrats who are "laying for" Mr. Bayard's boom, and who have also been busily employed in the last two weeks getting ready the speeches that are to sharply define the issue between the Eastern monometalists and the Western and Southern advocates of silver and greenbacks being kept on an equal footing with gold in respect of legal-tender quality. It remains to be seen whether Senator Bayard has spent the holidays to good advantage or not.

CHICAGO IMPORTERS VS. H. E. JAMES.

We published on Sunday last two letters addressed to Congressman Aldrich, the one from Mr. H. E. James, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, Washington, and the other from Messrs. G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, on behalf of the importing merchants of the interior, on the subject of the bill now pending in Congress in amendment of the L. B. Bond act.

Mr. James concludes his letter with the assurance that it is not in any way official, that it commits nobody in the Treasury Department except himself. We are glad to have this assurance. The Aldrich bill is of very great importance to the entire West, and it is to be supported or opposed by the Treasury Department we desire that the support or the opposition shall emanate from the head of the Department. The West is entitled to ask of the Secretary of the Treasury a Western man—his personal attention to a bill which affects the foreign trade of half a continent.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction that the existing law touching imports to the interior operates as an unjust discrimination against the rights of the interior importer, and that this discrimination is unjust because it is not required as a protection to the revenue.

It will not do to say simply that the proposed law would endanger the revenue, as against the assertion of the contrary by the experienced customs officials of this city; for it should be borne in mind that the Port of Chicago collects the largest percentage of revenue to value of imports of any port in the country.

We urge upon Mr. Sherman the propriety of giving to this subject his personal attention, and also of disabusing the public of the impression that in opposing the Aldrich bill Mr. James speaks for him.

THE PEASANT OWNERSHIP WORKS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Parnell might have found an apt illustration to the existing law touching imports to the interior to give bond for the safe conduct of his merchandise from the coast port to the port of final destination.

Mr. James "sees no objection" to allowing "wines, distilled spirits, perishable articles, and articles in bulk" to go forward under the L. B. Bond act. Let us be thankful for so much. But he thinks "it would not be proper to include in the law explosive articles." Why? Mr. James gives no reason for his opinion. Of course the presumption is that, in his criticisms on the bill, Mr. James looks solely to the safety of the revenue. All projects for rebellion and armed resistance were frankly disavowed, and no steps were made to gain sympathy by violent denunciation or incendiary appeals. He seems fully to appreciate the delicate position he occupies in discussing the proposed revolution of the Irish land system before a people who strongly sympathize with the oppressed tenants and at the same time hold friendly relations with the British Government. He is entitled to great praise for his discretion.

It was also earnest in urging the important fact that the appeal of the Irish peasantry, which he, though an Irish landlord himself, now voices, is not merely for temporary relief to present distress, but for such moral support and material aid as will secure a favorable hearing from the English people and Government for the only enduring remedy—viz.: the investment of a non-explosive article should be burned up in transit? The Government is to be asked to give bond for the safe conduct of his merchandise from the coast port to the port of final destination.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Weak but Close at a Reaction.

Effect of the New York Interest Law on the Stock Market.

Currency Flowing from the Country to Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet and Irregular.

An Advance Early in Wheat and Provisions, but All Close Weak.

## FINANCIAL.

Stocks as a rule opened strong. Chicago, Indianapolis, and New York all showed an increase. The free quotation made was 140, a decline of 4% from Saturday's close, and shortly afterward the price fell to 140, a decline of 8% from Saturday's high. There was then a recovery to 142, and the close was at 141. Kansas & Texas, after the general spurt of advance at the opening, showed a slight decline in the much strength or activity. Gould was reported to be buying, which is not necessarily a good sign. From 314 the stock rose to 354, on the first Board, its highest point. This advance % was lost, the final quotation being 314. A good many other stocks also showed a decline, but Congress will open the Mexican Territory to white settlement, and this is used as an argument for advancing the price.

There are treated stocks in the way of any such as the Texas and Colorado, which have yielded some better dynamics in recent times. The Texas extensions of the Kansas & Texas in its cotton business and the great increase in its earnings are sure grounds to go on than any number of points about what is likely to be done at Washington. Elevated railroad stock of all kinds was weak. The Leggett & Tidwell now going in New York is causing some apprehension, and there is a good deal of inside manipulation. Manhattan opened at 55, declined to 50, rose to 52, and sold off to 50%. New York stocks were also weak.

The market was also weak with some general demand for investment stocks. Alton common was in request yesterday, and 162, and then 164, was bid for it, without any offer of stock. But aside from this investment demand there is little buying by the public. Chicago brokers are not in a position of only taking purchases, with no one going short, and brokers willing to sell to will tell them their price. The new interest law which has just gone into effect at New York, fixing the rates at 6 per cent, will together with the present law leave 5% and 6% as the only rates for United States bonds into 4 per cent, owing to the level of all grad securities that pay more than 6% per cent.

With 6% bonds, the market was without features of special interest.

The American Union Telegraph is negotiating with the Pennsylvania Company with a view to assuming control of the lines owned by that Company, and is operated by the Western Union. The lines connect with certain other lines, and their disposition is controlled by one or more contracts. It is quite possible the American Union will be able to arrange for future control of these wires. The policy of the new Company thus far has been businesslike and sound. No effort has been made to put the new Company into a position of control, and it is not to be listed until the Company has all its lines in a thorough working order. It looks as if the American Union were coming to stay. There may be business enough for two independent companies, but the two together will be a strong competitor.

The new interest law will not affect the market much. The third point is the fact that freight rates have been falling off.

The fourth, that a railroad war is impending.

Iron Mountain opened at 314, advanced 14, and then reacted to the opening price.

It is estimated that the new rate of 6% will be 22,770,000. This will be \$200,000 more than is needed to pay fixed charges and ordinary and extraordinary operating expenses.

But as the income bonds did not begin to draw interest until July, so that the full interest on all indebtedness for 1879 was only \$1,075, and the possible increase for the new year will be \$1,000, the interest in full and \$40,000 in improvements, will be about \$475,000. Erie common lost 14, to 45%, and the preferred 14, to 85%. At the close the active list showed more losses than gains, but the market was steady and strong.

TRANSMISSIONS.—The Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—GOVERNMENT quiet.

THE MARKET.—The market was steady and quiet, with some general demand for investment stocks.

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But as the income bonds did not begin to draw interest until July, so that the full interest on all indebtedness for 1879 was only \$1,075, and the possible increase for the new year will be \$1,000, the interest in full and \$40,000 in improvements, will be about \$475,000. Erie common lost 14, to 45%, and the preferred 14, to 85%. At the close the active list showed more losses than gains, but the market was steady and strong.

TRANSMISSIONS.—The Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—GOVERNMENT quiet.

THE MARKET.—The market was steady and quiet, with some general demand for investment stocks.

Alton common was in request yesterday, and 162, and then 164, was bid for it, without any offer of stock. But aside from this investment demand there is little buying by the public. Chicago brokers are not in a position of only taking purchases, with no one going short, and brokers willing to sell to will tell them their price. The new interest law which has just gone into effect at New York, fixing the rates at 6 per cent, will together with the present law leave 5% and 6% as the only rates for United States bonds into 4 per cent, owing to the level of all grad securities that pay more than 6% per cent.

With 6% bonds, the market was without features of special interest.

The American Union Telegraph is negotiating with the Pennsylvania Company with a view to assuming control of the lines owned by that Company, and is operated by the Western Union. The lines connect with certain other lines, and their disposition is controlled by one or more contracts. It is quite possible the American Union will be able to arrange for future control of these wires. The policy of the new Company thus far has been businesslike and sound. No effort has been made to put the new Company into a position of control, and it is not to be listed until the Company has all its lines in a thorough working order. It looks as if the American Union were coming to stay. There may be business enough for two independent companies, but the two together will be a strong competitor.

The new interest law will not affect the market much. The third point is the fact that freight rates have been falling off.

The fourth, that a railroad war is impending.

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## THE LONG STRIKE.

The Packing-House Boys Imitating Their Elders.

A Petty Strike Which Does Not Bother the Packers.

More Cases of Intimidation Reported—The Killing Done Yesterday.

The event of the day at the Stock-Yards was the strike which the boys employed in Armour & Co., Fowler Bros., and the Chicago Packing Company's houses inaugurated during the afternoon. There were about 200 men of the boys who were engaged in door-keeping, cleaning, and other minor operations. Of these, about 200 arose in their might yesterday, waited upon their bosses, and informed them that they would not work for the non-Union men. Being told to get off, they did so, and, collecting together outside, marched in ranks round the yards, cheering, marching back and forth, firing of pistol and making other demonstrations. About 150 of the strikers, with Fred M. Cuddy, the Superintendent, and two or three others serious enough to be brought to the attention of the police, as they reported to the police, were arrested. O'Donnell at once ordered a detail of fourteen men from the Hinman Street and Twelfth Street stations to proceed to the yards. The men were sent from the Armitage by Capt. Elmer Dill, 41st, and Thirtieth streets.

The reports from Hinman and Twelfth streets, and the police received reports of quiet at the packing-houses. Nevertheless the packers, and themselves, were not so sure.

There was to be serious trouble last night.

The crowd of Laurels was sized up by the

police with the corresponding result.

Four hours standing at 1 a.m. were the

receipts.

The receipts and advances of grain for the

four hours standing at 1 a.m. were the

receipts.

There was a mob on Laurel Avenue. The boys waiting

for the strike to begin to come out, and the

strike of the boys was to begin at 12 m.

At 12 m. the strike was on.

